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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1904.

Another Objector.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—While not a violent opponent of the Carnegie Library, I think it decidedly inexpedient to erect one at the present time. Your article regarding streets and libraries has one vulnerable point, which you have doubtless overlooked. The trouble with Richmond's Ill paved and Ill kept streets is that in wet weather they are perfect bogs, and in dry weather the crushed granite being constantly agitated by passing vehicles, is held in suspension in the atmosphere as high as the tops of the houses, particularly so on streets like Grace and Franklin and Third Street, where there is much driving. This fire Editor of The Times-Dispatch: of the nouses, but the street, where there is much driving. This fine dust is breathed into the lungs, and with persons subject to throat trouble it causes intense pain and irritates the mucous membrane of the eye, throat and nose. With streets paved with aspnait or vitrified brick this would be climinated. Therefore, I say pave our streets first and let the library come later. Another point is that well paved streets enhance the value of property, but a library does point is that well paved streets children the value of property, but a library does

The point you have overlooked in every one of the cities you mention—Vorcester, Mass.; Grand Rapkis, Mich., &c.—is that they are far Northern cities. Their streets are covered with snow for the most parteight months in the year. The time with us when the sand, dirt and grit abound the most are the months of Pebruary, March and April, before the streets are sprinkled. In Montreal, Canada, practically none of the principal streets are paved, they being of the same construction as our Richmond Streets, but from November to May the streets are covered with snow, which becomes firmly packed, so there is a smooth, even roadway and no dust. The same thing applies to every one of the other cities you mention with The point you have overlooked in every no dust. The same thing applies to every one of the other cities you mention with possibly the exception of Dayton, Ohio. If the same conditions applied here I would also say let our streets slone and have libraries. "CIVIC IMPROVEMENT."

We welcome the views of all objectors Richmond should not have a public library, we desire to know them. We are open to conviction, and if the objector can convince us that they are right and the local authorities. that the friends of the library movement are wrong, we promise to abandon the

ment of this correspondent. We agree with him that it is desirable to have clean streets for Richmond, but if he means to say that Richmond cannot have both clean streets and a public library we disagree. Indeed, we believe that a blic library in Richmond would be wholesome and powerful influence for cleanliness in the full and varied meaning of that term. Cleanliness is one of the surest signs and expressions of civilization, and if libraries do not promote civilization and civic progress in all di-

rections they are failures. the cities of Worcester, Fall River, Scran- State charters for Federal charters of Lowell Grand Rapids and Dayton, each and all manufacturing cities, man- B. Dill, a corporation lawyer and expert aged to maintain public libraries, as well of national reputation, has expressed the as to keep their streets clean. We ably with these cities in the amount of money expended for street cleaning, but not in the amount expended for libraries, as Richmond spends nothing on that account. Our correspondent says that we have overlooked that these cities are located at the North, where the streets are covered with snow for the most part eight months in the year, thereby preventing the dust from rising, and argues by inference that they do not need as much money as Richmond needs to keep her streets in order. It is a pretty broad statement that the streets of these cities are snow covered for eight months in the year. We had supposed that enterprising cities removed the snow from most of their streets, and that snow storms were, for that reason, most expensive to the street cleaning department. Our correspondent seems to think differently. He regards snow storms as economical blessspondent seems to think differently. He regards snow atorms as economical blessings to the Northern cities. We shall not argue the point, but it is a fact that three of the cities named spend considerably more money than arichmond spends for street cleaning, and two of them spend nearly as much. At the same time they manage to spare goodly sums for maintaining their libraries.

of the opportunity of becoming a United States Rocally accure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. No corporation descure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. No corporation descure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. No corporation descure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. No corporation descure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. No corporation descure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. No corporation descure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. No corporation descure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. No corporation descure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. No corporation descure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. No corporation descure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. No corporation descure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. No corporation descure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. No corporation descure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. No corporation descure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. No corporation descure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. No corporation descure uniformity of legislation throughout the United States. No corporation and the notion of the properties of the properties of the opportunity of the states of the properties of t

Our correspondent makes another broad statement when he says that well paved streets enhance the value of property while a library does not. In this stateof thought in this day and generation. There is no doubt in our mind that nor by the facts and figures. It is a fact. Mr. Dilt is right, and that it is this final sentation in this State. too well known now to be controveried, consummation which President Rooccest a fact too well established to be argued, and his agent, Commissioner Carfield. Dog meat seems to be more of a luxthat education means wealth. All actual have in view. A Federal enactment resure to Port Arthur than horse flesh, as it reason from them to the conclusion that points to a change that would amount to ty good, young farmer that, a library does not schance the value of a revolution. It would practically take It has not yet been officially reported

nity, and we all know that Boston and its suburban towns regard their public libraries as a necessary part of the educational eystem. It is also a fact that many persons have moved into Richmond from ther sections in order that their children may have the advantage of our schools. more attractive we can make Richmond as an edicational center, the greater will be the influx of population, and every family coming here for the benefit of our schools is a desirable family, a family that will add to our material wealth.

Our correspondent seems to think that without the library there will be more money for street cleaning and street imp provement; with the library, less. That cannot be. It is proposed to make a spe-cial levy of TWO CENTS on the hundred dollars, TWIENTY CIONTS on the thousand dollars, TWO DOLLARS on the ten thousand dollars, and so on, for the maintenance of the library. Nebody will feel that trifling increase. This would not take a dollar out of the general fund, for it would be a special levy. On the other hand, if the library proposition falls through, there will be no special levy, and not one cent more for the streets.

An Object Lesson.

At North Plainfield, N. J., on Christmas Evo a number of negroes gathered the street corners and became more or less riotous. The police interfered, and the riotous negroes made an assault upon leaders were finally brought to terms, arrested and taken to the station house crowd of whites followed crying "lynch them," and it was with some difficulty that the prisoners were saved from mo

Some time ago in discussing the negro question we remarked that the negro was nationalist; that he had respect for the Federal government, but little or no respect for the local government. This a icle attracted some attention at the North, and one of our Northern contemporaries said in great gles that Th Times-Dispatch had let the cat out of the bag: that the negro of the South had no respect for local government because local government in the South had been unfair to him.

But what will this Northern porary say of the affair at North Plainfield, and of other like incidents of fiequent occurrence in the Northern States has time and again happened that the negroes of New York, Philadelphia and other Northern communities, where have resisted the police and have shown supreme contempt for local government is not at all confined to the negroes of the South. Soon after their emancipa were the wards of the nation, and they have never gotten that idea out of their and Congress as their special champions. and when the President and a majorit If there be good and sufficient reasons of the members of Congress chance to disagreements, they should be settled in be Republicans, the negroes, wherever they may be found, are more unruly and are so much the harder to deal with by

> Soon after Mr. Roosevelt was electe The Times-Dispatch directed his attenand urged him to keep it well in mind in his dealings with the race. We would keep the reminder before him.

The Government and Corpora-

tions. In yesterday's paper we mentioned that Commissioner Garfield's plan for Fedoriginated with a representative of the Standard Oil Company. We also men ficer in Virginia had recently expressed the opinion that the great corporations of Several days ago we pointed out that the country would gladly surrender their equal scope and privilege. Mr. James same view. Mr. Dill opposes the Garshowed that Richmond compared favor- field plan because in his opinion it does not go far enough. He thinks that it would be mere patch work when we need a new garment. Therefore, he makes an appeal for a Federal corporation law similar to the national banking act, and he believes that with such a law, just as State banks rapidly changes to national banks, so corporations would by a large majority prefer a Federal charter. 108 reasons are thus stated:

"In the first place, they would do it fo reasons of self-protection. It has become

Mr. Dill has had much experience with corporations, having helped to organize 700 of them. He has written several books and monojogues on the subject, and his views are worthy of consideration.

Education enhances the ability of men business would be but the first step in to produce. A library is an essential part the direction of a Federal corporation law, of our educational system. Let our corre-the advantage of which would readily spondent assume these simple and recession to all large corporations. This is ognized premises, and then see if he can a question of profound importance, for it

we have recently neen intormed that yest that power in the Federal govern-in and around the city of Boston there is a population of from thirty to forty powers of centralization. "Concentrate thousand people, who were attracted by the educational facilities of that commu-over corporations engaged in intersuate commerce in the hands of the Federal government," says a correspondent of the York Sun, 'require such reports and returns from these corporations as

Chief Justice James T. Mitchell, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was recently interviewed on the subject and expressed the opinion that the Federal powor had already been stretched far beyond its proper boundaries in such matters, Asked for specific instances of such trespass by the Federal government upon constitutional limitations, he replied: "The Interstate Commerce Commission ing now and which it has wielded in the past, it is going far beyond anything that tended the Federal government to gotake from the States the power to charter corporations that engage in interstate to that proposition as a distinct invasion that was over contemplated by the Conever, that he only thought to indicate the seriousness of the problem and to advise was one that would require the highest intelligence and most deliberation for its proper solution.

Quite true. It is a question of suc enormous importance that it will certainly not be rushed through during a short session of Congress.

A Sad, Sweet Parting

Clasped in her Ausband's arms and in the act of imprinting a kiss upon his lips Mrs. Edith Dondero, wife of Joseph Do-dero, dropped dead at her home, in Flush-ing, N. Y., on Tuesday last. Physicians ing, N. Y., on Tuesday last. Physical say that Mrs. Dondero was stricken say that he husband was about to leave home for his place of business. Fellowing a custom never once omitted during their married life, says the current of the says the current business. during their married life, says the cor-respondent, Mrs. Dondero put her arms affectionately about his neck to kiss him good-bye. It proved to be her hast cares, for, without a sound, she rested her head upon his shoulder and expired.

What a sweet taking off that was! and what a comfort to the bereaved husband that the last act of their married life was a mutual embrace! But that measure of consolation would not have been his had he not formed the habit of kissing his wife when leaving home for the day. It is a habit which every married man should form, and unfailingly oh serve. Every man who loves his wife should give her a kiss at parting, be the separation only for a few hours. Nor should it be a hurried, perfunctory kiss, It should be a kiss of affection, of con fidence and of peace. If there have been love before the husband leaves the house and the good-bye kiss should be the token and pledge of complete reconciliation. Accounts between husband and wife should never be allowed to run. There should be a settlement as often as distion to this characteristic of the negro, agreements arise, and the whole score wiped out with an exchange of kisses. Sentimental? So be it. But sentiment is the best part of life. It is the very assence and flavor of married life, or matrimony is dull, if not brutal,

The President and the South.

The South is manifesting a long felt want, which can be satisfied only by President Rooseveit's going down and paying it a protracted visit.—Boston Transcript. The Southern people are not running after President Roosevelt. We him to be an honest and just man; we recognize him as the President of the whole country, and we are anxious for him to visit us, meet us in fair and friendly spirit, and see our situation as it is with a better understan ern men and Southern conditions, he will be better able to sympathize with us and assist us in solving our vexatious problems, President Roosevelt is not vacillating, but he is open-minded, and he is chivalrous, and in these characteristics he has a bond of sympathy with the Bouth, We believe that his heart is in the right place, and that he earnestly desires to be a non-sectional President. When he pay, us a visit he will receive the treatment that a manly man in his position deserves. The President may be sure that Southerners will be as friendly to him as he shall prove himself to be

in his late message to Congress President Roosevelt strongly intimated that wife-beaters in the District of Columbia should be punished with stripes, and several Washington clergymen recently interviewed commend the President's view, They all maintain that the whipping-post is none too severe for the cowardly scoundrel who beats his wife, and they are

Philadelphia had a "white Christmas" and the Ledger remarks that the Christ-mas snowfall makes a total of 18.9 inches for the month, the greatest fall for Decemiser since 1884, and more snow was predicted.

----A constitutional amendment to make Christmas come twice a year would be voted down in Virginia by a large enough majority to convince Senator Platt that there is no ground for reducing repre-

property is the organion of men's hands, quiring corporations to do an interstate brings 25 "copecks" per pound against "copecks" for horse steaks,

A young farm hand up in New York state has just married the minionaire widow by whom he was employed. Pretty good, young farmer that,

PRIVATE CAR LINE EVIL.

In a recent article we described how the large shippers gained concessions by owning and operating switching or connecting lines. To-day we will take up the question of the private car cvil. At first blush, it will seem to be of great advantage to the American people to have developed such successful and useful means may be specified, give to a Federal officer in the power to cancel their franchises, oven with the right of additional review, and you put a weapon into the hands of one man, or a few men, which makes the power of the captains of industry look the power of the captains of industry look like a counterfeit quarter. The first efforts in this present refrigingly used for the transportation of fruit, vegetables and dressed meats. The tank cars and slock cars are the two other branches in which the private car industry has been highly developed and like the refrigerator car, these cars, in which there is a cool and even temperature, are inriging used for the transportation of fruit, vegetables and dressed meats. The tank cars and slock cars are the two other branches in which the private car industry has been highly developed and like the refrigerator car, these cars, in which there is a cool and even temperature, are inriging used for the transportation of fruit, vegetables and dressed meats. The tank cars and slock cars are the two other branches in which the ing on this situation, the Interstate Commerce Commission says! "At first the railroad companies charged the owner for hauling these cars when they were not loaded; but as the business of shipping dressed meats grow and the movement of live stock declined, and as the competition of carriers for the traffic of the packers became more intense, the owners of refrigerator cars were able to secure the allow-

ances for each mile their cars were hauled, whether loaded or empty."

These allowances in many cases now amount to \$30 a month and upward per car.

Such large earnings are possible because the cars run on fast schedules and in solid trains, with the result that three years' use will pay the cost of the car engaged in this business. As there is no adequate check on the amounts to be allowed the owners of those cars, their use under the present arrangement operates as a decided financial advantage to the large shippers by actually reducing the cost of freight. Not only do the large shippers select the line to be favored from competitive points, but they in a large measure dictate the rates paid for the car-riage of their commodities. One method employed has been to make a contract with a given road in consideration of furnishing an agreed percentage of all the packing-house shipments at a transportation rate for a term of years, which shall packing-house shipments at a transportation rate for a term of years, which shall not exceed a specified sum per hundred pounds. In that way a rate of 20 cents per hundred pounds from Missouri River points to Chicago and of 45 cents from Chicago to New York became established, though many railroad officers declare this rate to be abnormally low and actually unremunerative. Such a low rate is also reduced further by the allowance for mileage on the cars engaged in this business and by the speed with which these trains are handled. The up-shot of the whole matter is that the owners of the private cars are given a very large and unjust advantage over the smaller competitive shippers.

In private stock cars the facts are of a similar character. These cars, it is asserted, earn as much as 85 cents a day in many cases and the average once earn

asserted, earn as much as 85 cents a day in many cases and the average once earn 60 cents a day. It is charged that the owners of these cars, if such owners are not engaged in the packing business themselves, agree to divide the earnnigs milage with the shippers and thereby give the shippers, who use such cars, a cut rate. Such unjust discriminations would not be possible if the car owners were restricted to an allowance which would give them only a fair return on their inrestricted to an allowance which would give them only a fair return on their investment, thereby leaving them nothing to divide with the shipper. Some idea of the magnitude of this allowance may be formed from the fact that a reduction of 25 per centi in the payments for refrigerator cars from 1894 to the present time would be well over \$5,000,000. Yet the railroad managers have been unable by reason of the strength of the shippers to effect any such reduction and are therereason of the strength of the shippers to effect any such reduction and are therefore continuing to allow the enormous profits thus possible to the beef trust. The power of the beef trust in this matter is well shown by the fact that the refrigreator cars owned by the railroads themselves do not earn over 45 cents a day, while those owned and operated by the trust earn from 80 cents to a dollar a day. Bearing in mind the fact that the refrigrator cars cost the same to build and maintain whether controlled by carriers or by private parties, it is easy to see the nature and extent of the discriminations in this manner effected. As early as 1890, the Interstate Commerce Commission in its annual report said, "It is an obvious deduction from all the facts that cars for the various kinds of business done by a carrier should be owned by the carrier itself and furnished to all alike, or if owned by the shipper, only such reasonable allowance for their use should be made as to permit no advantage to the private owner of cars who is also a shipper, nor afford in margin for paying rebates to other shippers." in their report for 1902, the Commission adding that, "Unless some better plan can be devised, either through voluntary action by the carriers or with the aid of legislation on different lines, the allowance for the use of private cars should be controlled by the Commission at least to the same extent as the rates of transpor-

It now turns out that the complaint of the scarcity of water in Kentucky was made by travelers in that State, and not

gurate a new Governor, and a right jolly time they are going to have in Raleigh

J. Samuel McCue is the only person

who will pay any attention to the con-

fession of Judge Morris's anonymous cor There comes from across the waters

disagreeable rumor that there is to be another Dreyfus trial, and that very soon. The dividends that are payable next

week will make a lot of people decide that life is worth living after all, The present cold wave probably canie to give delayed Virginia farmers one

more chance at hog-killing. strenuous life rather lays that of Presi

dent Roosevelt in the shade. For the safety and sanity of the Christ-

The reported sudden death of the Vice-President-elect was a real mistake, says so himself.

They are eating horse and dog at Port Arthur. At home the Czar is eating

The Christmas shopper rejoices that the whole thing is over.

A Municipal Problem.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Bir,—I read in our morning paper that our new Mayor has approved the new ordinance to the effect that bull dogs must go muzzled and chained. I have a dog. I do not know that he is a bull dog. In some respects he looks like a bull, and thein again he doos not. If he is a bull, he must be muzzled and chained, and if he isn't he "muzzent." Now, who is to be the judge? The person from whom I obtained my dog said he was a bull terrier—that is, one of his fathers (way back yonder) was a real bull, and then again another father wasn't, and bounding down the ages of dogdom, the pedigrees get so mixed that it is a wise dog that known his own father. We think Dixle is a nice, peaceful, well behaved bull terrier, and to the present time so hath he disported himself; but how so with the mighty blue-coated incurnation of the Commonwealth's laws? He will read in our paper the new ordinance; his cyce will shine, and light will be his step to cautiously peer around

Hostotter's Il-OSTETERS ac for 1905 is, now at your drug store for free distribution, it contains much instruc-

tive reading, statistics, jokes, etc. Get a copy to-day, glso try the Bitters for

from whence came Mr. Grover Cleveland's the alley corners to discover this new violation of the majesty of the law. He sees, he retreats (wisely) he reports to on the table there is no doubt.

Captain Hilde the presence in the city of any unmuzzled "built" the Captain of any unmuzzled "bull;" the Captain hesitates; with heads together they pour over the fine printed dissertations of Stonehange, and next morning at 10, citizen, bull (?), policeman and the captain meet at the White Sepulchre. Who is the judge? What the thunder does he know about bull dogs? He isn't a dog doctor; he isn't even a "vet." but he is a "bully" judge.

a "bully" judge.

Now, if the Council wants to fight some In the doing of it.

Next Sunday will be the first day of the year, and, according to agreement, the last day of David Bennett Hill as a 'bull' ordinance was brought about by

Belton), grey hounds, stag hounds, loss terriers and "fice." I hear that this "bull" ordinance was brought about by a bull (7) being so unneighborly as to blie the ear off a fice at Adams and Franklin, Suppose the fice had bitten the head off the bull, I suppose the ordinance would have been fleewards.

Now, let's be fair. Dogs are by far and nwey the most useful of all domestic pets, and have been for centuries. Our Gordon setter goes into the park with our children dally, and watches over them, and has done so faithfully for eight years. He is gettling old, so we got a new dog to play with the babies, and we selected a bull terrier, because they are so strong and amiable and good-tempered, and now our new Muyor approves an ordinance to the effect that all bull dogs are bad dogs, and all cur and other sogs are good dogs.

This is class legislation of the most vicious sort.

will be a failured to the control of the control and analy of the christian analysis and analysis analysis and analysis and analysis and analysis and analysis analysis analysis analysis and analysis analy

Art Criticism.

Uncle Josh-There was one of them andscape painters around here yestorday.
Uncle Silaa-Well, landscape painting ought to be a good, healthy occupation. It keeps a man out of doors an' gives him pienty of fresh air.

His Argument.

The Fool—Tis more credit to be the greatest fool in the kingdom than the wisest sage.

The Sage—Tis a fool that thinks so,
The Tool—Yet it is true. For there are few wise men and many fools, and is not his the greatest credit who triumphs over the most competitors?

One of the Consequences. BITTERS Dyspepsia, indigestion, Billoueness or Constipation. It always cures.

Dyspepsia, indigestion, a poor man."

"It was so imprudent for her to marry a poor man."

"Yes, indeed. In the event of a divorce he won't be able to pay any allmony to speak of."

property, within the sphere of its influence. We have recently been informed that west that power in the Federal govern-

Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, assassinated in his cathedral, aged fifty-three. Dizabeth, Queen of Russia died. She was the daughter of Peter the Great, and ascended the throne in 1741.

American government issued orders to the commanders of their armed vessels to repel by force the musicring and searching their vessels and detaining them; but when overpowered by a superior force to strike colors and surrender ship and men.

Action between United States frigate Constitution, fifty-four guns, 480 men, Captain Bainbridge, and British frigate Java, forty-nine guns and 500 men, including supernumerary officers, which resulted in the capture of the latter in fifty-five minutes. Loss of the Java, sixty killed and 101 wounded, including the captain, Lambert, mortally, Constitution lost thirty-four killed and wounded. four killed and wounded.

1887.

Steamer Caroline, a vessel in the service of the navy island patriots, destroyed.

1845. Texas admitted into the Union. 1848.

Wisconsin admitted into the Union.

The British forces had an engagement with the Caffirs in South Africa; were defeated with considerable loss and 'obliged to retreat to their fort. 1894.

Christina G. Rossetti died.

Half Hour With hammen

The Fetersburg Index-Appeal says: The Fetersburg Index-Appeal says:

If you have a doubt that the newspaper
man knows it all, just read some of the
long and laborious editorials now current
on the question, whether the Panama
canal shall be built on the locks or on
the sea-level plan, and find out-approximatch; how much he doesn't know. To
his credit, however, be it said, that what
he lacks in knowledge he makes up in
nerve.

The Charlottesville Progress makes this

President Roosevelt knows how to get President Roosevelt knows how to get close to the South when he starts out to do it; knows how to touch us to the quick. A month ago he announced his intention of appointing young Stonewall Jackson Christian, grandson of the great Confederate general, to a cadetship at west Point, saying that he would be gratified to see the name of Stonewall Jackson on the army rolls. And now he has, without solicitation, appointed a son of Jeb Stuart, the typical cavaller of the Confederate army, as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virgina.

Here is an opinion expressed by the

Norfolk Ledger:
"The President wants the Virginia Republicans to act as a unit." There is one way he can have his wish—tell them he has a very fat office to give out and is open for applications.

The Roanoke World says:

The Roanoke World says:
There has never been a time in the history of this country when greater interest was shown in the subject of seneral education, than the present. It is peculiarly gratifying to note that all through the South the people are profoundly interested in this great movement. The awakening has just begun, and the efforts now making are destined to be productive of incalculable good to the entire South.

Personal and General. The municipal authorities of Venice have placed a memorial tablet on the house where John Ruskin lived.

Philip Hale, the eminent Boston musical critic, first studied for the law and was admitted to the bar four years after his graduation from Yale in 1876, Subse-quently he studied music in Germany and the organ under Gullmant in Paris.

Miss Lillian Claxton, daughter of Lang ley Claxton, of Paterson, N. J., will short-ly go to China to teach kindergarten work in the University of Peking, one of the oldest institutions of learning in the world.

world.

Ermets Novelli, the Italian actor, is about starting for this country to make a tour of the United States. He will play "King Lear." "Otheilo," "Shylock." "Touis XI.," "Papa Lobonnard" and several Goldonian comedies.

The Raleigh Times, in a most cruel way, tells takes out of school. It says: Some of the newspaper men who for the last two weeks have been working overtime in writing "original" letters 'from children' to Santa Claus, deserve the rest which this week is bringing them with its "surcease of labor" of that kind.

The Raleigh Post says: The Raisign Fost say, what authority People are still asking what authority Congress had for printing the Jefferson Bible. Perhaps it may shed some light on the subject to say that it had as much right as it had to print a horse book for free distribution some years ago.

The Charlotte Observer says: charitable with a newspaper as long

as it remains within the confines of de-cency, of legidinate news publications and legitimate discussion. It does not necessarily sive currency to stories of badness or heresy for the love of it, but because it is in the line of its business and its duty.

Business Letter Maxims.

1. Know the man to whom you write-study him through his lotter, if you don't konw him personally. 2. Never write a longer letter than he will read

2. Never write a long will read, will read.
3. Omit all details he may reasonably a knew already.

3. Omit all details he may reasonally be supposed to know already.

4. Suggest and imply in the choice of words and forms of the sentences as much as possible.

5. State important matters so forcibly that the reader will be induced to think out the unwritten details for himself.

6. Replying to specific inquiries about goods affords an excellent opportunity to throw in a word of persuasion.

7. In replying to letters asking for information give a full statement of all the facts.

formation give a tun-facts.

8. In circular letters a few well chosen words will carry further than a mass that will weary.

—Sherwin Cody, on Business Letters. Ancient Foot-Ball.

Ancient Koot-Ball.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
Hannibal lined up his clephants and
then arranged his army behind them.

"Our line is heavy enough," he mused.

"And our back field isn't so light, either,"
he added as he glanced at the black
Carthagenians.

Then he gave the signal and plowed
through the Roman right guard for u
considerable gain.

PICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD CO., WASH-INGTON SOUTHERN RAIL-WAY COMPANY.

WAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

Effective January 1st, 1866, round trip tickets will be sold as follows:
Between Richmond and Washington, limit two days, in addition to date of sale; no stop-over, \$5.00.

Between Richmond and Washington, limit five days, in addition to date of sale; stop-overs at Fredericksburg and Alexandria within limit, \$6.00.

Between Richmond and Ashland, limited two days, in addition to date of sale, 75c.

Between Richmond and Fredericksburg, limited two days, in addition to date of sale, \$75c.

ilmited two days, in addition to date of salo, \$2.75.

Between other stations on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Paliread and Washington Southern Rallway, round trip tickets will be sold at 5 cents per mile one way distance, limited two days, in addition to date of sale; no stop-overs. The one way rates between Byrd Stress Station and all stations on above roads at 3 cents per mile will be applied to and from Elba.

from Elba.

Commutation ticket books now good to Commutation ticket Dooks now good to and from Elba will be tecepted for pas-sage to and from Byrd Street Station. Effective January 10th, 1995, fifty rip-family tickets will be sold between Rich-mond and Ashland at 110,00, limited one year from date of gale. W. P. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Greensbore Record says:

That office-holding will ruin any man is a self-cyflent fact. That a desire to hold office is catching is illustrated by hold office is catching is illustrated by the fact that when Mr. Harris, the Republican nominee for governor, made the publican nominee for governor, made the publican nominee for governor, made the publican nominee for governor, made the man's candidate. Now he is legging like blazes for the collectorship at present strate of one and one-third first-class rate of one and one-third first-class large for the round trip. Minimum rate, at the collection of the first-class stand by superintendents, principals or presidents of the various institutions, on December 17th to 2ith, and the present which this week is bringing then with its "surcease of labor" of that kind.

The Raleigh Post says:

Post at That a desire to the will sell will be limited to continuous passage in each direction.

For full information, apply to agents of the company, or the company or

SPECIAL HOLIDAY RATES
VIA STEAMER POCAHONTAS.
Tickets will be for sale on the steamer Pocahontas from December 20th to Sist. Inclusive, for one and one-third first-class fares for the round trip between Richard and Norfolk, Portsmouth, Old Point, Newport News and all points on this line, with final limit of January 4, 155.